

CANNED ROAST BEEF

General Miles Furnishes Commission With Sample.

Investigators Find It Pleasant to the Taste and Order an Analysis—Testimony From Chicago and Pittsburg Favors Packers.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 24.—Major Rufus M. Townsend, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, testified before the War Investigating Commission to-day that he had constantly inspected the kitchens and supplies and said both the refrigerated and canned beef were good. He had never heard of chemical treatment of the beef until he read of it in the newspapers.

General Beaver announced that the Commission had received from Major General Miles yesterday, several cans of roast beef forwarded to him by Captain Bean, of Battery C., from Phoenixville, Pa., who is quoted as having said that in Ponce, cats to whom he had fed this same beef had died from eating it. The cans had been received from the express company in General Miles' office in the presence of Major Miles, the recorder of the Commission, who testified as to its identity. One can was opened and its appearance and taste produced a favorable impression on members of the Commission who inspected it. The cans were then sent to a government chemist for analysis.

CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES.

The Commission to-day made public some correspondence bearing on the question regarding statements made to General Miles, contained the following: "Many examinations of canned beef were made here and I can only know from hearsay, that it was the same as that sent to Porto Rico and Cuba."

"My letter to General Miles was confidential and based on these examinations made at my own option, but they were correct as to result, but not closely connected with supplies furnished army to be evidence. The manner of preserving, however, did show boracic acid, nitrate of potash and some salicylic acid. This, however, not being from the rations sent to the front under my knowledge, would only be laughed at when offered as evidence."

Captain Alfred Hunt, president of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, wrote: "When my command returned from Porto Rico, we had nine cases of canned roast beef, each case containing two dozen cans, which had not been used. These cans of roast beef are still in my possession. I have taken one of those cans of Armour's roast beef to the Pittsburg Testing Laboratory, and have had it there subjected to chemical analysis; and they have made the following report, signed by Mr. James O. Handy, their chief chemist:

"The beef was marked 'Prime Roast Beef, manufactured by the Armour Canning Company, Ill., and contained no nitrate of potash, no salicylic acid, no boracic acid, no borax, salt fourteen per cent. Appearance, pink, fibrous, with yellowish-white granular suet. Odor, fresh. Taste, fresh, pleasant, and palatable."

(Signed) ALFRED E. HUNT, Late Captain of Artillery Commanding Light Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers, U. S. A.

SECRETARY ALGER INVITED. Washington, Jan. 24.—Secretary Alger has been invited by the War Investigating Commission to appear before it and make a statement concerning the conduct of the war. The Secretary has not yet replied to the commission, but it is believed he will go on the stand to-morrow or shortly thereafter.

PLEADING FOR RATIFICATION

(Continued from First Page.)

a matter as this is, to my mind, the humiliation of the United States in the eyes of civilized mankind and brands us as a people incapable of great affairs or of taking rank where we belong as one of the greatest of the great world powers.

MR. TELLER SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lodge's speech Mr. Teller (Colorado) addressed the Senate upon a question with respect to the constitutional powers of the Government in the territories, both prior to the starting of the legislative machinery relating to the territories, and subsequently thereto. His speech was a resume of the legislative acts of the Congress relating to the territories and the constitutional bearings of those acts. He cited a number of authorities.

MR. CLAY ON TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Mr. Clay then addressed the Senate on the general question of territorial expansion. He made it very clear that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of prompt ratification, but that this Government should hold out to the Philippines the same promises of ultimate independence that are held out to the Cubans.

Mr. Clay began by expressing the opinion that had it been declared at the beginning of the war that it was the purpose of this country to conquer, acquire and annex the Philippines, the proposition would not have had half a dozen votes in the Senate. He believed that the suggestion of possible acquisition and annexation of the Philippine Islands as a natural result of the war would have prevented the passage of the war resolution by Congress. Discussing further the purposes of the war he quoted President McKinley's message to Congress declaring it the duty of this Government to assist the people of Cuba to build up a government that is free and independent, and asked why should not the same declarations be made with regard to the people of the Philippines.

"The responsibility is in our hands, and we must meet it in a practical, commonsense way."

THE RIGHT TO ACQUIRE.

He admitted the right of the Government to acquire the Philippines and to govern them as any other territory belonging to the United States, but he contended that such a policy would be unwise and against the best interests of the people of the United States.

He contended that we had not the right to acquire those islands or any other territory, either mainland or islands in the sea, and govern the people of such territory without constitutional limitations. He said:

"If we acquire this foreign territory we must deal with the population in the same manner and in the same constitutional way we have dealt with territorial forms of government heretofore."

"We cannot have and maintain one form of government for citizens of the United States and another form of government for a subjugated race."

DANGER OF FUTURE WARS.

Mr. Clay described the islands and their inhabitants, contending that there can be no hope of American communities being built up in that territory capable of Statehood. About the only sure result of an attempt to maintain government in the Philippines which he could see was that it would involve us in future wars with foreign governments.

Mr. Clay maintained that free nations govern subject provinces. The inevitable result of our entering upon such a policy must be a large increase in the standing army.

GIVE THEM FREEDOM.

"The war is over," said Mr. Clay, "and we find these islands on our hands. We cannot escape the responsibility of some equitable, just and right disposition of them. The American people would never consent either to give the islands back to Spain, sell them to some European government, or force a government upon them against their will and without their consent. The only thing left to do is to aid and direct the people of those islands to form a government for themselves."

Mr. Clay concluded as follows: "In my judgment, the acquisition and retention of the Philippine Islands means an army of 160,000 soldiers. It means the annual expenses of the army will increase from twenty to two hundred million dollars. A large standing army means that the pension list will increase from five to ten millions annually."

At 2:35 p. m. the Senate, on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, went into executive session and at 5:32 p. m. adjourned.

CUBAN BRIGANDAGE.

WILL BE PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED BY U. S. CAVALRY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Havana, Jan. 24.—Should Cuban soldiers take to the woods and turn bandits the United States military administration will know what to do. They will be followed by a force of cavalry and persistently pursued. The same general method will be observed as has been followed in dealings with the Indians on the plains and mountains of the West. The subject has been carefully considered by old border fighters, who are confident they could catch the bandits, notwithstanding the climatic conditions.

The Seventh Cavalry Regiment is stationed in the province of Pinar del Rio, the Second Cavalry Regiment in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas and the Eighth Cavalry Regiment in the province of Puerto Principe. The department governors and the commanders of the various garrisons have received instructions to keep on the alert and to take the first opportunity which brigandage affords to show what the United States soldiery can do to suppress it.

A number of Cuban generals and prominent civilians who have been discussing the Cuban army question during the last day or two with the American commanders intimate that the United States ought quickly to arrange settlement of the claims of the Cuban soldiery for pay, "as otherwise the private will become uncontrollable and commit acts of violence."

PAY OF CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Doubtless similar vague threats have been made at Washington also. Dr. Joaquin Castillo, who arrived here yesterday from the United States, where he had been representing the interests of the Santiago Board of Trade at Washington, called to-day upon Governor General Brooke, Major General Ludlow, Chief of Police Menocal and

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Forty Applications of Forty Gentlemen Filed.

Many Men of Various Grades of Distinction Anxious to Succeed the Late Hon. John Russell Young—A Desirable Position.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 24.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear on President McKinley in connection with the succession to the late Hon. John Russell Young as Librarian of Congress. Already the applications of forty gentlemen have been laid before the President and more are coming in. The President is disposed to give the subject careful consideration, as he wishes to select a thoroughly equipped man. He may be under the necessity, however, of making the appointment earlier than he would prefer, to escape importunate solicitation of a political and personal character. Included in the list of applicants are not a few of those who may be classed as professional librarians, that is, men whose lives have been spent within the precincts of great libraries, and who stand high as scholars.



JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, LATE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

Without depreciating scholarly attainments and all that sort of thing, it is alleged that something more is required for the successful conduct of such a vast institution as the Congressional Library; that knowledge of men as well as of books is an essential, and executive ability will be as much in demand as classical lore.

A FRIEND OF LINCOLN.

The struggle for the place has brought to the front men also of political affiliations who have been in retirement for many years. Prominent among these is Mr. John Nicolay, who was one of the secretaries of President Lincoln and afterward marshal of the United States Supreme Court. He and Mr. Hay, the present Secretary of State, wrote in conjunction the life of Lincoln. Nearly the entire membership of the United States Senate is advocating before the President the claims of one or the other of the numerous aspirants.

A half dozen or more journalists of national renown have been mentioned, and all of them have warm supporters. The leading men among these are said to be Mr. George Alfred Townsend, of Gapland, Md., and Mr. Murat Halstead, who hails both from Cincinnati and Brooklyn. Mr. Charles M. Pepper, formerly of the Chicago Tribune, but for a year past daily before the public as one of the best correspondents at Havana, is said to have behind him the whole Congressional delegation from Illinois.

CONGRESSMAN BARROWS.

With the one exception of Mr. Town-

send, Representative Barrows, of Massachusetts, has probably had the widest experience as a journalist of the gentlemen of that profession mentioned. He is a telegrapher and stenographer, has been a reporter, correspondent and editor, and is a graduate of the Harvard Divinity School. He now represents the Tenth Massachusetts district in the House of Representatives, but was not re-elected. He has the backing of Secretary Long, Senator Lodge and many other of his colleagues from Massachusetts. Some see the probability of the President's choice lying between him and Mr. Townsend, who also has the strongest kind of support.

MR. TOWNSEND'S SUPPORTERS. Among those understood to be working in Mr. Townsend's interest are three members of the cabinet, Senators Gorman and Wellington, Judge McComas, Representative Young, of Pennsylvania, brother of the deceased Librarian, and many others. There is much anxiety among the different aspirants to secure the influence of Senator Mark Hanna, but as far as known that gentleman has not committed himself, although it is surmised he is for Mr. Halstead. Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, it is said, has spoken for Mr. Townsend, in whose behalf some very powerful New York influence has also been exerted.

It was affirmed that the President has a kindly personal feeling for Mr. Halstead, but it may operate against him that the old cry of Ohio grabbing all the offices would be again raised.

THE LATE INCUMBENT.

John Russell Young, who died in Washington Tuesday of last week, was born on a farm near Downingtown, Pa., on November 20, 1841, but his boyhood

was mainly spent in Philadelphia, and his preliminary education was received at the famous old Harrison Grammar school, which is credited with having graduated many boys who have become nationally famous. His practical education, however, was acquired in a newspaper office. At 16 years of age he began "holding copy" in the office of the Philadelphia Press. Then he became a reporter and later a news editor. When the civil war broke out, he was in the advance guard of the war correspondence. He witnessed the battle of Bull Run, and his account of it was the first one printed. In 1866 he was managing editor of the New York Tribune, and later he went to the New York Herald as a writer and general overseer of the paper's foreign news system. His trip around the world with General Grant in 1877 gave him his first distinct national fame. In 1887 he was appointed minister to China, and filled that post for twelve years. At the time of his death he was serving as Librarian of Congress, to which position he was appointed by President McKinley in July, 1897.

MUCH SOUGHT AFTER.

The position of Librarian is sought after not so much on account of the salary, which is not so large, but principally for the reason that the tenure is practically a life one, and the title carries with it a most desirable element of prestige and dignity. The President himself remarked that he considered it one of the choice gifts in the hands of the executive, and one that could be well said to rank with a cabinet position.

much, in order that General Lee might not be misled. General Lee has replied, saying that their personal and official relations are cordial, and that any person supposing otherwise is in error.

General Lee left to-day for a trip to Guinea. He will stop at San Jose de Las Lajas, where he will inspect the battalion of the Fourth Illinois, which is marching to Guinea, and the Cuban troops there.

ANTI-QUAY REPUBLICANS.

THE FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA CONTINUES WARM.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 24.—The sixth ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Quay (Rep.), 106; Jenks (Dem.), 89; scattering, 52. Total, 233. Necessary to choice, 120; paired, 12; absent without pairs, 2. No election.

The anti-Quay Republicans held a caucus this afternoon and listened to addresses by John Wanamaker, former Congressman Huff and Congressman Dalzell. Mr. Wanamaker declared that the opposition to Quay is irresistible, as reported as it is by the people of the State. Every possible effort is being made, he said, to re-elect Senator Quay by Democratic votes.

A steering committee has been formed for the purpose of advancing the interests of Senator Quay's candidacy, and an address was issued to-night urging the legislators to attend all joint conventions and instructing them "to pair" when absence is unavoidable. The address says:

"The committee wishes to assure members of the two houses that they have implicit faith in the re-election of Senator Quay, and they feel persuaded their colleagues will exercise a proper degree of patience and the same heroic devotion to Senator Quay and the same steadfast adherence to the action of the Republican caucus, which have characterized them thus far."

LOSSES OF THE YEAR.

Many were Mysterious.—What the Principal Cause Has Been.



The number of sudden and mysterious deaths during the past year has been appalling—we do not refer to those who fell in the war. Thousands of prominent men and women have died suddenly or mysteriously.

Why? The doctors' certificates do not tell the reason, for too often the real cause is far back of what is given as the immediate cause of death. Thousands are certified as having died of pneumonia. Now pneumonia is almost always the final symptom of kidney disease. The lungs have never been known to clog

up if the kidneys were in a healthful condition, because all the clogging matter which gets into the lungs would be thrown out of the system by another channel; viz., through the kidneys. You perhaps have never thought of this, but it is true.

Thousands of others are said to have died of heart disease or heart failure. Why does the heart fail? Because it gets worn out in trying to pump the blood through the system, the work is too great. But why does the blood circulate so poorly? Because it is loaded with poisons. It is the duty of the kidneys to expel these poisons, but because they are so weakened they cannot expel them. Is this not clear? Is it not a simple reason? Unfortunately, it is true.

There has never been known but one discovery which acts directly upon the kidneys and which will keep them in a perfect condition. That discovery known to chemists, scientists, physicians and the world generally is Warner's Safe Cure. And it is known to the world generally as is Bright's disease, which it cures. It has special properties which have special effect upon the kidneys. It has proven this in numberless cases, and it is just as effectual to-day as it has ever been in the past.

If the kidneys were healthy and strong, there would be comparatively little pneumonia or heart failure, but the kidneys, those quiet little organs at the lower portion of the body, like the heart, are working day and night and easily get out of order, and even when they rebel they do not make any demonstration over it. They seldom give pain; they work along and do the best they can. But they none the less undermine the life and cause disease and often death.

Look, therefore, to your kidneys and guard them if you would guard your life. You can't afford to neglect these most important organs of the body. You ought to aid them, to assist them constantly. They are grateful for any help, and they respond readily.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Will Not Receive Assistance From National Government.

Strong Resolutions Adopted at Meeting of Pickett-Buchanan Camp Last Night—Appreciate Sentiment but Want No Mock Humanity.

The annual meeting of Pickett-Buchanan Camp, Confederate Veterans, was held in its hall last evening at 8 o'clock. Present: Commander Geo. M. Todd, a full complement of officers and a large number of comrades.

The camp was called to order by the Commander and prayer offered by Chaplain Rev. B. D. Tucker.

The annual reports of the Paymaster and Collector were read, received and ordered put on record.

General orders Nos. 1 and 2, and a circular of date December 22nd, 1898, from the Grand Camp, C. V., Department of Virginia, relating to sundry matters concerning Confederate Veterans, were read and ordered filed. A report from the Executive Committee of the Committee on Monument, of date January 23rd, giving the status of the monument fund, and recommending that the corner-stone of the monument be laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 22nd day of February, 1899.

On motion, that part of the report relating to the laying of the corner-stone was referred to the General Committee of Arrangements of the camp, with authority to arrange the same in accordance with the committee's report.

The resignation, owing to removal from the city, of Comrade John C. Taylor, was accepted.

HONOR THE DEAD.

The deaths since the last meeting of the camp of Comrades John T. James and Captain W. A. S. Taylor, were announced, when, on motion, a page of the record was dedicated to their memory, and the adjutant directed to forward letters of sympathy to their families.

A letter from Mr. James Southall Wilson, this city, conveying to the camp an original poem entitled "Our Monument of Love," was read, the poem referred to the Monument Committee and the thanks of the camp tendered Mr. Wilson.

The following report was read: Headquarters Pickett-Buchanan Camp, C. V., Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24th, 1899.

Comrades and Comrades: Your committee appointed on the 19th inst. to consider the subject, which the following resolutions relate, respectfully report as follows:

Pickett-Buchanan Camp, No. 3, of the Grand Camp, Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia, has read with pleasure the speech made by the President of the United States at the Atlanta Peace Jubilee, on the 14th of December, 1898, on which occasion the President, addressing Confederate veterans, used the following language:

"Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor, and while, when these graves were made we differed widely about the future of this government, the differences were long ago settled by the arbitration of arms, and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.

This camp cordially accepts the assurances thus given by the president in the same spirit which prompted its utterance, and honors the sincere purpose which actuated him in expressing this patriotic sentiment. But the incident at Atlanta has been used by some misguided persons to introduce into Federal politics two widely different questions:

(1) The admission of Confederate Veterans into National Soldiers' Homes, and (2) the gift of pensions to Confederate soldiers.

MOCK HUMANITY.

It is against such mock humanity and false pretenses that this camp desires to record its indignant protest. The Confederate soldier is unwilling to be placed on the pension rolls of the

United States or to become the recipient of any of its bounties.

The time can never come when we would feel honored by any such mistaken generosity, and no political art nor sophistry shall place him in this false position.

A generation has passed away since Confederate soldiers gave up the fight for separate independence as a nation, but death alone can take away their personal independence as brave and true men.

A PROUD POSITION.

No prouder position has been held by any people on earth than the soldiers of the South have enjoyed since the surrender at Appomattox.

For three and thirty years they have held their way, not only unassisted by the United States Government, but in spite of it, and now towards the close of their earthly career they look back upon their record, in war as well as in peace, as a precious heritage, not only to their children, but to all generations of those who love true liberty. They cannot be induced by the power of money nor the patronage of government to become participants in the crowning iniquity of the war—the pension list of the United States.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

We thank God that the Sons of Confederate Veterans, by the most conspicuous gallantry in the war with Spain of 1898, have proved that they are worthy descendants of the men who in 1861 fought for Confederate independence, but the Confederate veteran will be content to remain forever the possessor of an independent spirit, convinced that a Federal pension is worse than Confederate poverty; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Pickett-Buchanan Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Norfolk, Va.:

A SACRED DUTY. 1st. That the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers is a sacred duty which has been assumed by the men and women of the South, and while we appreciate and gratefully acknowledge the individual sympathy of all parts of our common country in doing honor to the Confederate dead, it is not our desire to accept any governmental aid for Confederate cemeteries.

2d. That we are opposed to any legislation or movement looking towards the admission of Confederate soldiers into the United States National Soldiers' Homes.

OPPOSE THE BILL.

3d. That we here record our unanimous opposition against the bill now pending in Congress seeking to place Confederate veterans on the pension rolls of the United States, and to the end that such legislation may be defeated, we resolve that a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to the Senators and Representatives of Virginia in Congress, urging them to oppose by every means in their power the passage of any and all such bills. (Signed) T. S. GARNETT, WM. C. WHITTE.

On motion, the report of the committee and the resolutions offered were adopted by a unanimous rising vote. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The camp then elected the following officers for the ensuing term and adjourned: Fred. Greenwood, commander; W. B. Browne, first lieutenant; commander; R. H. Gwaltney, second lieutenant; commander; William C. Whittle, third lieutenant; commander; T. B. Jackson, adjutant; George W. Wilson, paymaster; Rev. Dr. B. D. Tucker, chaplain; R. T. Jacobs, sergeant major; Dr. F. A. Walke, surgeon; Dr. H. M. Nash, assistant surgeon; C. J. Creekmur, quartermaster; John Walters, color sergeant; R. C. White, chairman Relief Committee; W. W. Woodhouse, vidette; Washington Taylor (chairman), R. A. Doble, B. A. Marsden and R. S. Broughton, Executive Committee.

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Along with the largest number of wearers of one shoe in the city.

HELLER'S \$2.00 PATROL SHOE guaranteed not to rip and to have three distinct solid leather soles. They are worn by all classes of mechanics. If you will kindly tell us what trade you follow, by referring to our trade card we will tell you several at that trade that wear them, some of whom you may know.

We have them in narrow, medium and wide toes. HELLER'S SHOE STORE, 64 Bank street.

The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why?

Because there is life at the roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of youth and beauty. And why?

Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out; it begins to grow; and the glory of your youth is restored to you.

We have a book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is free.

The Best Advice Free. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

SORE HANDS CURED BY CUTICURA

My sore hands commenced with a burning on my fingers. When I rubbed them you could see little white pimples, and I felt like twisting them out of my sockets. I had high fever and cold chills, nights I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, the water ran out, and there the burning fire was. My hands puffed up worse than a toad, the water ran through the bandage on to the floor. I went to a doctor for a year. I got CUTICURA. Rubbed it on and CUTICURA SOAP. The nails hardened up, peeled off, and my hands are now cured. CASPER DIETSCHLEIN, Pembroke, N. Y. Suffered from Eczema for two years. Dr. J. C. Ayer's CUTICURA cured me. I was told that CUTICURA was a humbug, but I tried it and it cured me. I am now a healthy man. Sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Get the genuine. "How to Have Sore Hands," Read, C. S. Co., Boston.